American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society.

We are indebted to the politeness of *L. Tucker*, Esq. the secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, for a copy of their transactions for the year 1841, which comprises a large octavo volume of 412 pages. This work is neatly printed on beautiful paper, embellished with numerous engravings of fine animals, as also of a poultry house, feeding crib and fountain. We have read the book through with no less attention than interest, and are free to confess, that we have scarcely ever perused a volume, of the same extent, so full of useful matter to the agriculturist. Besides contributions from citizens of the State of New York, the work contains many excellent papers from gentlemen of other States, as well as one of great power by *John Hannam*, of North Leighton, Wetherby, Yorkshire, England, entitled, "*English Agriculture—a glance at its progress and its prospects.*"—The writer of this essay wields a masterly pen, is evidently a gentleman of education, extensive reading, profound thought, discriminating mind, and withal, a practical farmer. He traces the history of British agriculture from the period of the Roman invasion up to Dec. 1841. Covering so much ground, through such an extended period, the author has necessarily been compelled to be brief in his details, but so thoroughly master is he of his subject, that brief as are those details, he has traced them with a pencil of light, and made so perfect a picture, that one is forced to acknowledge the justness and accuracy of the likeness—The entire paper comprises but 28 pages, but such is the graphic power of its author, that we hazard nothing in saying he has, by his peculiar tact of analysis and comparison, imparted to it more matter than is often met with in a volume, and we promise our readers a rich treat by its re-publication in our columns.

To give our readers an idea of the truly valuable contents of this volume of transactions, we will state, that it contains papers by different gentlemen giving descriptions of the agriculture of many of the counties of the Empire State; one from *Joel R. Poinsett*, upon the agriculture of S. Carolina; one by *W. Penn Kizer* on that of Pennsylvania; one by *James M. Garnett*, on the progress of agriculture in Virginia—which by the bye is not one of the most prepossessing liniaments; an essay on tillage, as also on Geology, as connected with agriculture, by *Willis Gaylord*; one on the Fruit Garden, by *David Thomas*, which we look upon as truly valuable, comprising as it does, a complete treatise in itself, not only upon the culture, but upon the diseases and curative treatment, of nearly all the maladies to which the cultivated fruits are subject—a paper on the increase and prospects of the Silk culture in the U. S. by *G. B. Smith*—one on the Mulberry culture, by D. Stebbins—a treatise on Neat Cattle, by *Henry S. Randall*—this contains notices of the Native stock of the U. S., Devons, Herefords, New Leicesters, Ayrshires, Alderneys, Holderness, Teeswaters, Durhams, Holsteins, &c.—in this paper the writer has taken a very candid and free view of the several breeds enumerated, and gives his opinion as candidly of what he considers the most profitable breed. He writes evidently with a thorough knowledge of his subject, and with the evident desire of arriving at the truth; there is another paper of kindred import, by *Herman Chapin*—one on Cattle, Sheep and Root Culture by *D. S. Curtis*; one on the efficacy of Charcoal as a manure, by *J. H. Hepburn*, of Pa. Mr. H. is strong in the charcoal faith, and backs his opinion by many striking facts—his paper is highly interesting; there is a paper on wintering horses by *Ezra Meech*, which from the *economy* and *simplicity* of his plan, we fear will find too many advocates—Mr. M. does the thing as folks took the small-pox a hundred years ago—in the *natural way*; on the most profitable breed of Horses, there is a very excellent paper by *W. B. Ludlow*; from the pen of *H. S. Randall*, we have the "History and characteristics of the several breeds of Sheep,"—a most notable paper, full of research and thought; one upon Merino and Saxony Sheep, by *Wm. Jarvis*, a gentleman well known as one of the largest wool growers in the country, who was for a long time one of our Consuls in Europe—a paper on Saxony Sheep, by *H. D. Grove*, in which he exposes various frauds in importations of *grade* sheep for genuine—this paper will put folks on their guard, and is therefore truly valuable; there is also a third paper on the Merino Sheep, by *S. W. Jewett*; a most excellent treatise on the management of Sheep by *L. A. Morrell*—this paper is distinguished for its good sense, thorough knowledge, and humanity; one on Fences, by *H. S. Moore*; one on the culture of Hemp, by *Joseph Sawyer*; one on Italian Wheat—its introduction and culture by *J. Hathaway*; an essay of passing interest by our good friend, *C. N. Bement*, on Poultry. In this essay the Major enters into the subject with the zeal of an enthusiastic amateur, and the skill of an enlightened connoisseur. From the adjustment of the rooster to the number of hens to be attached to his harem; from the preparation of the feed to the arrangement for its consumption; from the making of the nests, to the laying and setting of the eggs and raising of the young; from the arrangement of the poultry-yard to the erection of the house—elegant and tasteful enough by the way for a nobleman's cottage, with its saloon or promenade in damp weather—we say, from each and all of these things to the other, the Major is just as familiar as he is with his garter. The description of various breeds of fowls which he gives and his opinions of the relative merits of each variety, is as instructive as pleasing; and when he talks of his *eleven pounders*, one instinctively attempts to clutch the carver. We have said that his poultry house is elegant and tasteful—and so it is; and we only regret that we have not the *cuts*, or we would show our readers what a pretty affair a man of genius can create. There are other essays—one on raising Swine, by *B. P. Johnson*, one on the culture of the Grape, by *L. B. Langworthy*, and one on the Manufacturing and Wool-growing interests, by *S. Lawrence*.

This bird's-eye sketch of contents, will give the reader a faint idea of the vast fund of valuable information which the book contains—sufficient however to excite their curiosity—and as we deem it to be our duty, we shall transfer such of those essays as are of most interest to our columns—and we shall do so with the more pleasure, because we know that the matter contained in a single leading one, is worth more than a year's subscription to our paper.

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Charcoal as Manure—Under this head we have copied from the above-mentioned work, the paper of J. H. Hephurn, upon the virtues of Charcoal as a manure. The facts which he mentions in illustration of the beneficial effects of this substance are interesting and calculated to awaken inquiry. Charcoal in a pulverized state, says Leibig, surpasses all other substances in its power of condensing ammonia within its pores, which is again separated on becoming wet, and it may be to this cause that the effect spoken of by Mr. Hepburn is to be ascribed.

There is one fact mentioned by Mr. H. deserving of grave consideration, and should, of itself, be sufficient to set on foot an extensive series of experiments. It is this—He says:

"I have just been made acquainted with another result of the application of charcoal to arable land, that if general from its application will induce its use by every one who can procure it at a reasonable price: that is, wherever charcoal has been applied ☞*rust never affects the growing crop of wheat.*"

There is still time to test the efficacy of *charcoal*, in this particular, with the present crop of wheat, and we would, therefore, recommend that every wheat grower make an experiment upon a small portion of his field of growing wheat. Half a bushel of powdered charcoal would be sufficient to dress a quarter of an acre. It should be strewn in the same way as plaster is. It may be that the present crop of wheat may escape the *rust*, and in that event the experiment and the labor of making it would be lost; but, as whether the circumstances calculated to produce rust, will, or will not, occur, is buried in the womb of futurity, and the experiment is cheap and easily tried, the importance of its supposed effects, should certainly induce a fair trial. Whether the application of charcoal be or be not preventive of rust, there can be no doubt of its efficient action as manure.

Any farm hand could reduce half a bushel of charcoal to powder in a hominy mortar in an hour, so that the expense would be a mere bagatelle. Should any of our readers make experiments, we would thank them to report to us the results thereof for publication.

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Charcoal as a Manure.

There is no subject connected with farming that requires so great attention as "*manure.*" Let the land be ever so sterile and barren, it has been fully ascertained that by a judicious course of manuring it can be enriched and made productive. Let the soil be as rich and as full of succulent matter calculated for the producing and nourish-

ing the variety of plants necessary to be grown for the use of man and the benefit of the animal creation, a continued course of tillage, and a series of years' neglect of manuring will certainly render it barren and unproductive. Upon the state of the soil on every farm depends the living, we may say, of the farmer and his family, and carrying out the principle in its most extensive sense, upon the activity and intelligence of the farming community depends the whole interest of the entire commercial and civil community of any country. These facts are so evident to any man, who will take but a moment for reflection upon them, that it is a wonder indeed that more attention has and is not directed to this all important question, as to what are the best manures? No doubt the manures that are well calculated to produce a decided and active influence at once upon many soils would not act so readily and so permanently upon many other soils; but there are many manures that so act upon all soils; or at best, there are many applications that may be made to almost any soil, that if they are not manures themselves, form the basis upon which the principles of other active manures may be made to produce the most astonishing effects. I have recently had my attention directed to the use of *charcoal*, by the knowledge of some facts that have been communicated in answer to my inquiries, that has induced me to devote a paper to the subject, in the hope, at least, that it will excite attention, and be productive, in the end, of great good to the community, by inducing a series of experiments upon the use of charcoal as a manure, that will result in immense benefit to the farming interest.

I shall not pretend to enter into a series of reasonings upon the chemical affinities of charcoal to the soil upon which it may be applied; these matters I shall leave to those whose education and pursuits have better fitted them to ascertain these things, by enabling them to reach them by chemical analysis, which I am unable to make. I shall simply state the facts which I have observed, and those which I have learned from others, whom I have requested to look to them, together with the results that have been obtained, leaving to others to say whether the question is not of sufficient importance to lead them to try whether the results will not be equally beneficial in very many other situations.

In the neighborhood in which I live there are a great many hearths of coal pits, as they are called; places where wood has been piled, and burned into charcoal, scattered about the country. I have invariably observed, that upon these hearths, in the course of a few years, a luxurious coat of grass made its appearnce, when all around in the vicinity scarcely a blade of grass could be found, and what there was found out of the coal hearth was sickly and dwarfish. This was so well known that in the heat of summer, when the pasture in other places was dried and withered by the summer drought, it was a common practice to drive the cattle to the "coalings," as they are called, sure that they would there obtain food. During the last autumn, business called me into Harford county, in Maryland. While there I was surprised at the exceedingly luxuriant growth of a crop of grain but lately seeded into a field, on Deer creek, and also at the very peculiar appearance of the soil. The soil upon which the grain was growing had a remarkably dark appearance, and appeared to be so mellow and friable as nearly to bury the foot at every step, and although it lay very level did not appear to the touch to be so; not as the soil in the other fields around it on the same level. My attention was excited by what I saw, and I inquired if the field had not been covered with charcoal, and was told that it had been. I inquired when it was done, and was told it had been spread upon it more than *twenty years* ago!! I then asked what was the general quality of the crops raised upon it, and I was told that they were invariably fine, both as to quantity and quality. The person who lived upon the property informed me that he had repeatedly hauled the soil from that field and spread it upon the surrounding fields, and he could, for years, or in fact from the time he spread it there to the present day, always see, by the growth upon these places, exactly where he had put it!!

I had for some time past had my attention directed to the subject but here I found it fully developed to my full satisfaction.

When I returned home, I made it the subject of conversation frequently with the farmers in our neighborhood, and from one of them I learned that when he lived in [illegible] county, Pa., with his father, a part of their farm became worn out and unproductive. It was abandoned for several years, and in the mean time many coal pits had been formed upon several of the old fields, by drawing the wood there to burn into coal, that had been cut in the adjoining timber lands. After some time they again put those fields under tillage, and he states that wherever a coal hearth had been left, there the crop of grain and the growth of grass was equal, if not superior, to that which grew upon any of their most productive fields. Another case of the application of charcoal I have found in this neighborhood was made by a gentleman in the iron business to his meadow, near the coal house. He had a large quantity of the coal that had become too fine to be used in the furnace; he did not know exactly what to do with it, it was in the way, and he concluded, as the easiest way to dispose of it, to haul it out and spread it upon the grass land. He spread it late in the fall, and for many years he informed me he observed the most astonishing effect produced upon his yield of grass. The quantity was nearly double, and the effect continued as long as he owned the property, which was at least ten years; so he informs me.

From what I can see of its effect, where a large quantity is left upon the ground, as for instance, in the centre of the hearth, it takes a considerable time for it to acquire a sufficient degree of moisture to penetrate to the bottom, and until it has acquired that degree of moisture nothing will grow there. Around the outer edges of circle where it is thrown upon the ground it is soon saturated with moisture, and vegetation is soon facilitated, and goes on rapidly. I should judge, from this, that when about to be applied to land the coal should be ground fine, and then thoroughly wetted and sown or spread with a lime spreader over the surface of the soil. From the circumstance of its being easily powdered or mashed up, I should suppose that the process would be very easily effected by making a floor of plank, say circular, and procuring a good sized stone, to be affixed by a shaft to an upright post, throw the coal into the circular planked way, and attach a horse to the shaft passing through the stone, and drive him round, carrying the stone, in its passage, over the coals. A very simple and easy process, precisely similar to the old fashioned way of grinding or breaking up bark, practiced by the tanners, previous to the invention of the cast iron mill now in use. The cost of covering an acre would be trifling, and if it produced no other effect than that of forming a permanent vegetable basis in the soil, for lime to act upon, it appears to me it would well repay a greater amount of labor and expense than would be necessary to try it.

I have just been made acquainted with another result of the application of charcoal to arable land, that if general, from its application, will induce its use by every one who can procure it at a reasonable price: that is, wherever charcoal has been applied *rust never affects the growing crop of wheat!!* My friend who has communicated this fact to me states, that he has observed it particularly, and when the field generally has been "struck with rust," as it is called, those places where he had applied the charcoal *invariably escaped.*

J. H. Hepburn.

Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Pa.

From the Western Farmer and Gardener.

Cultivation of Indian Corn.

As the season for planting corn is near at hand, perhaps the readers of the Farmer and Gardener may not regard as wholly uninteresting, a few ideas of one who has had some experience in the culture of that plant for several years, in soils of various character, and in climates of several degrees difference in latitude.

The writer is aware that there are others who have had a much more extensive acquaintance in this business than himself; but he believes that his experience has been sufficiently extensive to enable him by the exercise of close observation and study, to learn something of the natural habits of the plant, and by comparison of different processes of culture, under different circumstances, to judge which is most expedient and profitable. Nevertheless, his own opinions are submitted with due deference to those of others.

Corn requires a warm climate, and a deep light soil is most congenial to its growth. In such soils, its roots are known to penetrate to a great depth, and from this circumstance it is sustained under a degree of drought, which would destroy many other plants.

On soils which are naturally adapted to the growth of corn, much less labor, is of course required for its production. Thorough ploughing, as near to the time of planting as may be, with strict attention to keep the weeds down, will generally give, on such land, a good crop.

As to the proper space between the hills, number of stalks to the hill, &c., much depends on the quality of the soil, and on the character of the variety cultivated. And in the selection of variety, too, reference should be had to the quality of the soil, as well as to the nature of the climate. A large variety which is inclined to produce large stalks, and is late in ripening, should by no means be put on thin land; for the natural food of the crop, would be so much exhausted in producing the stalk that the ear would fail for want of nourishment. But on land sufficiently rich, the same variety might be found highly productive. The different kinds require more or less space, according to the height, &c. to which they are inclined to grow. The smaller the kind, the closer may be the planting, and the larger the kind, the more space should be given. On soils of middling quality, about four feet by three and a half, for the medium sized kinds usually cultivated here does well, where it is wished to work among the rows both ways. That no vacancies should occur, and that each hill may contain the required number of stalks, it is best to plant an extra number of kernels. The old rule of the negro, of planting "one kernel for de crow, one for the ground-squirrel, and one for de worm, and three to stand," is not a bad one.

On light soils, as has been before said, little more is needed in cultivation, than to keep down the weeds, and a harrow and cultivator, if properly used will accomplish this object effectually. They leave the land level, which is best on several accounts. It exposes less surface to be dried by the sun and air—of course retains moisture better—and the roots of the corn are permitted to extend themselves over, and draw nourishment from the whole soil—to fasten themselves strongly in it, thereby resisting the force of winds, &c. Where the ground is thrown into sharp ridges by the plough, as is often the case, many of the horizontal roots are burnt up by the sun, and the corn cannot get a strong foothold, because many of the roots, which operate as braces are necessarily short.

But it is frequently necessary to raise corn on land which is not as light as could be wished, or as seems most congenial to its growth. Here, a somewhat different process is needed. The tendency of the ground to become too solid, to bake, must be counteracted. For this purpose, tools must be used which will penetrate to a considerable depth. While the corn is quite small, such tools may be run close to it without injury. A shovel plough, rightly constructed, which, by the way, is seldom to be met with, is a most admirable implement for this business. The use of this and the cultivator alternately, using the cultivator last, and leveling the ground on "laying the corn by," as it is termed, makes excellent work. Mr. John Slaughter, one of our most systematic farmers and who succeeds better in raising corn on stiff and not very rich land, than any other man I know, uses first, when the corn is very small, a harrow, and after that a narrow shovel-plough—loosening the ground frequently and thoroughly, before the roots of the corn have much extended themselves, that they may have free scope to spread and get the possession and benefit of the soil.

As the corn increases in size, the shovel plough is not run so close to it or quite so deep, and at last he levels the surface with the cultivator. Mr S. says he is determined in future, to use in the early corn culture, an implement the good effects of which he has repeatedly tested on stiff lands in Virginia, but which he has not yet tried here. It is a *coulter*, attached to a beam, with handles, to be run among the corn, and close to it when small, for the purpose of keeping the soil to a considerable extent, open and loose—to let through superfluous water, if there be any, or permit the exhalation of moisture from the substratum, if it is needed by the growing crop. This tool I have never tried, but can easily see that in many instances it would be very useful.

On land which is liable to become too compact and heavy, an inverted sward furnishes a good bed for corn: as the vegetable fibre tends to prevent this difficulty, and its decomposition makes a good mould and supplies the crop with food. Some are in the habit of ploughing their sward late in the fall season, or at any time in the winter, when the ground is not frozen. There are two reasons assigned in favor of this practice. First, that the work is done when there is little else to do—and second that it destroys the "cut-worms" by exposing them to the action

of the frost. The first reason is very plain—how much weight should be allowed to the latter, I cannot from experience, determine. I have sometimes heard another argument advanced in favor of fall and winter ploughing, viz: that the sod becomes more rotten and better fitted for a crop the next season. This, I am satisfied is entirely fallacious. Whoever will test the matter by experiment, will find that sward which is ploughed after the grass has considerably started in the spring, will be rotten much sooner than that which was ploughed in the fall or winter previous, and will also be much lighter through the season. Where there is no danger of worms, I should much prefer that the ploughing should be done as near the time of planting, as is practicable. Then the furrows are not beaten down and run together by the heavy rains of winter and spring; the invigorating action of the season has filled the sap vessels of the grass—decomposition quickly takes place, and the growing corn fed by the gases evolved by fermentation, with a mellow bed in which to extend its roots, is pushed rapidly to maturity.

In harvesting the crop, the practice of cutting and shocking, seems coming into vogue with all good farmers. Properly managed the corn saved in this way, is actually better and heavier than if the stalk is left to stand till it dies, or is killed by frost; while the fodder furnishes the best of winter food for cattle. It may be cut up and cured much earlier than some people imagine, and the earlier this can be done, provided it is well saved, the better will be the fodder. As soon as the corn becomes *glazed* as it is called, or fairly begins to harden, it can be cured. Cut and put together part of the shocks, say four rows nearest the shocks, leaving a sufficient number of rows standing, to make the shocks of the desired size. Let what is first cut stand a day or two to dry, and then cut the remainder, and finish the shocks—letting them dry awhile before they are bound, if it is necessary.

SANFORD HOWARD.

Zanesville, O., March, 1842.

INDIAN CORN FOR SOILING.—Should we ever have recourse to the soiling system in America, we are confident that we shall find Indian corn far superior, for this purpose, to any of the European grasses so highly lauded. If, with Lucerne, the different kinds of clovers, and Italian rye-gasses, they get, in England, six to eight tons of *green* food per acre, they think it an abundant crop; but, from an experiment lately conducted by the Honorable Mr. Ellsworth at Washington city, over one hundred tons of corn fodder have been produced. Judging, from a reasonable calculation, and from one cutting alone, we believe that, on our medium qualities of corn land, twenty to thirty tons might generally be depended upon.

In order to keep up feed for soiling through July, August, and Septemper, it will be necessary to sow at different times, from first commencement of the season till July. We should think this a system worthy of adoption in the more southern latitudes, where, during the summer and fall, pastures are liable to excssive drought, which scorch up all the grass, and cause much suffering to stock, from the want of green *food*. Care should be taken when sown late to *soak* the corn and sow immediately after a shower; and, if sufficiently thick, it will, in a short time after it is up, shade the ground sufficiently to prevent the otherwise injurious effect of the sun.

"*Cincinnati, January* 17, 1842.

"DEAR SIR: I have some experience in sowing corn broadcast for soiling. and my first effort was the most successful. I prepared one acre of ground, a sandy loam, manured about four inches deep with cow manure, which is very compact, and therefore the most suitable for this kind of soil. I ploughed deep, cross-ploughed, and harrowed, until well pulverized, and sowed the corn broadcast the 4th of July. In a few days it was up, and so very thick that I was fearful it would not amount to half a crop, but the season happened to just suit it. About the 10th of August, I commenced feeding; but the cattle did not relish it, and I soon found it was not sufficiently matured, it being at this age watery and liable to scour them. I then left till about the 25th of August, when it began to top and tassel. The saccharine matter had by this time more fully matured, when the cattle eat it greedily.

"By the 1st of September, the most forward stalks were in roasting ears, and I found that my cows not only increased in the *quantity* of their milk, but their *quality* also was much improved; and, although they were grazing on blue-grass pasture, they eat every particle of the green corn, which continued to grow very luxuriantly—the stalks rising from ten to fifteen feet high, the size of those on our rich bottom-lands, and so thick a dog could not run through them. I have repeatedly tried to walk into my corn, but it was as impenetrable as a cane-break. It may appear like exaggeration, but almost every stalk had one ear and some two; they were not mere nubbins, but ears eight or ten inches long.

"I have always regretted I had not made an accurate calculation of the amount of bulk it yielded, but I supposed I should have no difficulty in raising just as good a crop every year; but I never succeeded so well, although I have repeatedly tried. The drought, a heavy wind, or something would turn up to shorten my calculations; yet the after-crops yielded more food than anything else I ever tried, and it is a crop well worth the trouble and expense. I presume, at my first trial, that I cut at least sixty tons from the acre of green food.

"To insure a good crop, my plan would be this: take a rich piece of loam, sow it in wheat in the fall, soil it off in the spring; and, as soon as the crop is done, manure it highly, and then sow the corn. I have found wheat and corn to be the most valuable green crops for soiling, and I have tried oats, rye, clover, and millet. A small patch of wheat and corn will pay every farmer well for soiling. Rye is good, but I much prefer the wheat unless it is to stand over the summer. Rye then is the best, as it produces a crop of grain after spring feeding, and again sows itself if wanted for the next spring pasture, which wheat will not usually do. Respectfully yours,

"A. B. ALLEN, Esq. "EZRA CARPENTER."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

By the census returns of 1840 it appears that the *Wheat* crop of the United States amounted to 91,642,957 bushels. This is nearly equal to the average annual crop of Great Britain, which amounts to nearly one hundred millions of bushels. Of the wheat growing States, Ohio is the first—her annual crop being about eighteen millions of bushels. The wheat crop of Pennsylvania amounts 12,872,219 bushels—that of New York to 12,309,041 bushels. Virginia comes next and produces about ten millions of bushels. The other principal wheat growing States are Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, and North Carolina.

The number of flouring mills in operation in the United States, as reported by the last census, is 4,364, producing 7,404,562 barrels of flour. The domestic consumption of flour for food is estimated at some ten millions of barrels—or perhaps as high as twelve millions, equal to from forty to sixty millions of bushels of wheat annually. Wheat is also used for making starch to a considerable extent. It is estimated that the cotton manufactories consume 100,000 barrels of flour for this and similar purposes.

The average crop of *Oats* in the United States amounts to more than one hundred and thirty millions of bushels. New York takes the lead in raising this grain—her crop being upwards of twenty-one millions of bushels. Pennsylvania comes next with a crop of more than twenty millions of bushels. Ohio and Virginia come next in order—the one raising about sixteen, the other about thirteen millions of bushels.

But the grain most extensively cultivated in the United States is *Indian Corn*. The aggregate crop of this valuable grain for the whole Union amounts to 387,380,185 bushels. Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia and Indiana, are in their order, the greatest producers of this crop. It is also cultivated extensively in Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, New York, Maryland, Arkansas and the New England States. As an article of food for man and for domestic animals this grain is a highly important staple. The recent discovery that has been made of its capacity to yield excellent oil will no doubt cause it to be still more extensively cultivated, especially in the West.

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and North Carolina, are the great *Tobacco growing* States. The culture of tobacco is also making steady progress in Missouri, where the crop of 1841 is estimated at 12,000 hhds. The census returns show an aggregate crop for all the Tobacco growing States of 240,187,118 lbs. Of this, Virginia produced 79,450,192 lbs.; Kentucky, 56,678,674 lbs.; Tennessee, 35,168,040 lbs.; Maryland, about twenty-six millions of pounds; and North Carolina, about twenty millions of pounds. The quantity of tobacco exported in 1840 was about 144 millions of pounds. The greater part of this went to England, France, Holland, and Germany. If this valuable staple of our soil were admitted on fair terms into foreign ports the annual export would be much greater than it is at present.

We come now to the *Cotton* crop—The most important of our national products, as it respects our foreign commerce. The great Cotton growing States are in their order Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina and North Carolina. The crop of Mississippi as reported by the census amounts to 148,504,395 pounds; that of Georgia, to 116,514,211 pounds; that of Louisiana, to 112,511,263 pounds; Alabama produces upwards of eighty-four millions of pounds; South Carolina nearly forty-four millions, and North Carolina upwards of thirty-four millions of pounds. The aggregate crop of all the cotton growing States is set down at 578,008,473 lbs.

The cotton crop of the United States is more than one half of that of the whole world. The rapid extension of the cotton culture in this country is remarkable. In 1783, eight bales of cotton were seized on board of an American brig, at the Liverpool custom house, because it was not believed that so much cotton could have been sent at one time from the United States. The invention of Whitney's cotton gin gave a great impulse to the growth of the article and tended to facilitate its introduction into general use by giving it an easy adaptation for manufacturing purposes.

Another important Southern staple is *Sugar*. This is produced chiefly in Louisiana. The annual crop of that State is upwards of eighty-eight millions of pounds. The increase of domestic production in this article has considerably lessened the importation of it. In 1839 the import of sugars was 175,231,273 pounds, at an expense of ten millions of dollars; in 1840 it was about 120 millions of pounds, at an expense of something over six millions of dollars. More than thirty millions of pounds of sugar were produced in 1841 from the maple and beet root, in the Northern, Middle, and Western States.

There are various other articles of agricultural produce to which we have not referred, such as barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flax and hemp, hops, rice, silk, &c.; to which may be added, wool, horses and mules, neat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, products of the dairy, of the orchards, gardens, &c.—all making a vast aggregate and ministering largely to domestic subsistence.

But in a general view of our great staples, as well as of the minor items of agricultural produce, what a variety is exhibited! Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar, Hemp, Wool—on the one hand adapted to manufacture or to the enjoyments of luxury; and on the other hand, Wheat, Indian Corn, Oats, with live Stock, for subsistence. Thus one portion of the Union may exchange its products for those of another, and both be gainers by the exchange. In this diversity of pursuits we may recognise a unity of interests; and when Manufacturing and Mechanical Arts are added, affording employment to multitudes, and furnishing consumers for the agricultural products of the country; when to all these are joined the Commercial classes, from the shipping merchant who trades with the remotest regions beyond the seas, to the retail dealer of the interior—we behold in the industrious avocations of each and all a common bond of harmonious agreement connecting every department of labor in one common and mutual fellowship. The prosperity of one branch of enjoyment or of one section of the country must tend to advance the prosperity of other pursuits and of other sections. The producer and the consumer depend on one another; and both prosper or suffer together.—*Balt. American.*

Facilitating the Germination of Seeds.—Various methods have been proposed for promoting the vegetation of those seeds which are of slow or difficult germination. Several of these plans—such as keeping them in solutions of iodine and chlorine, subjecting them to electric currents, &c. have been practised with considerable success. It is well known that by certain chemical stimuli the dormant vital principle of seeds may be excited into action. Of all chemical agents perhaps none exert more powerful and important functions than light and electricity; the very color of plants and flowers dependent on light, and without electricity it would be impossible for them to exist. Upon these general principles is based the method proposed by Mr. Powers, which consists simply in covering the pot containing the seeds with a violet colored glass and passing through it a constant current of electricity.—By this process Mr. Powers supposes that seeds requiring many days to vegetate can be made to germinate (in a clear day) in a few hours.—*N. Y. Sun.*

GERMAN WHEAT—SUPPOSED FLY-PROOF—The Cambridge Chronicle of the 7th inst. has the following notice of a crop of this wheat, now growing on the farm of Dr. *Jos. E. Muse*, of Dorchester county, E. Shore of this state, and we are gratified to find from it, that it thus far promises so fairly to reward Dr. M. for his patriotism and enlightened effort to introduce its culture into this state; for of a truth it may be said of him, that no gentleman now living has done more, or made greater sacrifices than he, to advance the cause of agriculture in Maryland:

"*German Wheat*—The most beautiful crop of wheat we have ever seen thus early, is one of the above description, growing on Dr. Jos. E. Muse's Appleby Farm near this place. It was about waist high and heading out on the 30th of last month [April]—and from present appearances, will be fit for mowing at least two weeks before our common wheat."

Dr. Muse obtained the seed from us, last fall, and was a part of the lot obtained from Mr. Gray, of Fredericksburg, Va. from whom we have lately received a letter on other business, in which he notices the splendid appearance of his fields of this wheat the present season.

As this is a matter of the utmost importance to the farming community, we hope Dr. Muse, and other gentlemen who obtained their seed from us, will as early after harvest as possible, favor the public through our columns with a paper upon the subject, giving such information as will determine others as to the propriety of its adoption.

We feel justified on the present occasion in alluding again to the history of this wheat. In June last we published a letter from the Hon. *John Talliaferro*, upon this subject, the substance of which it is our purpose now to give, with the view of showing that, besides being a prolific variety, it has the reputation of being *fly-proof*. It was obtained by Mr. Talliaferro from Dr. *A. Naudaine*, formerly a Senator of the U. S. from Delaware, by whom it was recommended to the former gentleman, on account of its *not* being liable to the ravages of the Hessian fly—Upon this head Mr. Talliaferro says—

"Accordingly five years since he [Dr. N.] sent me a fraction over two bushels of this wheat, and we now have the *fifth* crop of it, and a remarkable fine one it is, without the least injury from fly, or rust, two formidable adversaries to wheat. During all this time, our other descriptions of wheat, in *juxta position* in the same field, and often on very superior land, as well as that of our neighbors, have been seriously injured both by fly and rust.**** It will be found by all who try it, to possess more energy of root than any other known wheat. So that if seeded, *as it ought to be*, between the 15th and 25th Sept. though the fly will attack and cut off the small shoots, its energy of root is such as to leave that uninjured. And in the spring, owing to this energy of root, the growth is more vigorous and rapid than any other winter wheat, so that by the 15th day of April, a few days before the spring fly begins to hatch, the ground-joint of this wheat becomes hard and sapless, and consequently free from the spring ravages of the fly. It ripens about one week earlier than any other winter species, and is, therefore, more exempt from rust and rot."

It was introduced into Delaware from Germany, and is a red bearded wheat.

THE WHEAT CROP—THE FLY—We learn from a friend on Elkridge, in Anne Arundel county, that the Hessian fly has made its appearance among the wheat crops in that region; but that no danger is apprehended from its ravages, as the plants are too far advanced to be injured to any extent. *There*, as well as every where else whence we have information, the prospects were never better for a heavy crop.

The Hagerstown Torch Light holds the following encouraging language:

"*The Crops* continue to improve. The last few days of cool weather have been decidedly to their advantage, as fears were entertained that the rapid growth of wheat would cause it to lodge. In riding through the country, a few days since, we discovered a promising field of bearded wheat already in heads. The fly has slightly affected some fields—such instances, however, are rare.—The rye corp is much less cheering than the wheat. Upon the whole, if the harvest yields according to its promise, our county will indeed be blessed."

And the Germantown, Pa. Telegraph, has the following paragraph, by which it will be seen that the editor ascribes the exemption of the wheat crop from the ravages of the fly in that quarter, to the absence of snows during the last winter:

All the farmers with whom we have conversed during the past week or two, concur in the opinion that the Wheat crop, especially, never bore a more promising appearance at this season, or was never freer from the depredations of the fly. The *cause*, however, of the absence of the fly, they could not comprehend, and we presume farmers generally do not. We believe that *we* do, and that it is simply owing to our peculiar winter—to the almost entire absence of snow! This may seem strange to many, who deem good beds of snow to be the greatest friends of the young crop; but it is nevertheless true. The presence of continued beds of snow, unquestionably *produce* the fly by the degree of warmth which they impart to the young sprouts. Like in almost every living thing, the principle of its own destruction exists within itself; and the *fly*, instead of being the *cause* of the injury to the grain, is in reality the *effect* of its previously unhealthy state, produced, in most cases, by the heavy visitations of snow.

Wheat in Wisconsin.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says wheat looks generally very promising throughout the Territory, and the prospects for a heavy crop are very encouraging.

Wheat Crop in Canada—The British American Cultivator, published at Toronto, Canada, states that the general prospect of an abundant harvest in Canada is better than has ever been known in that country, and *that the quantity of wheat sown last autumn was probably double that of any previous season.*

New varieties of Barley—Two varieties of barley have been recently introduced into England, which are highly spoken of. The first is from Italy, and the other from China. The latter is said to produce most abundantly, and to be of so rapid growth as to admit of two crops a year. Grain sown of it in spring was harvested in June, and the produce being again sown, became ripe in October. With us, with our advantage of climate, there could be no doubt of its maturing two crops in a season; but whether it would or not, if it is as productive as represented, it is worthy of being introduced.

Preventing Weeds in Asparagus Beds—Horticulturists say that the best way to kill weeds on asparagus beds, is to water them liberally with beef or pork brine, or any salt brine. The salt kills the weeds while it nourishes the asparagus, which is a maratime plant, and grows the better for having salt.

[We have no doubt of the efficacy of the above prescription. Asparagus, in its wild state, is almost uniformly found around the shores of salt rivers, where every flood tide deposits on it copious supplies of saline matter, and doubtless tends to its fructification. Such being the case, no fear need be apprehended of injury resulting from the application of salt in moderate quantities, and we are very confident that while it would destroy the weeds, it would act as a manure to, and improve the character of, the asparagus.—*Ed. Am. Far.*]

Convention of Sugar Planters.—A call appears in the N. O. Courier, signed by fifty Sugar Planters of Louisiana, for a Convention of Sugar Planters, to meet at Baton Rouge, on the 16th inst. to take into consideration the prostrated state of the sugar trade, and to devise means to avert the total ruin of one of the most important interests of that State, involving an outlay of $52.000,000, and embracing in its ramification every branch of industry of the United States.

Penny-royal gathered and scattered over cabbage heads plentifully will effectually protect them against the ravages of the worms.

SIZE OF CATTLE—Sir James Gray, at the annual Cattle Show, at Netherby, Eng. used the following language, which go very far to prove that, in the selection of stock, due regard should be paid to the facilities of procuring pastures and food to sustain them; and that, it is unprofitable, if not useless, to attempt to adapt the large breeds, requiring generous supplies of succulent grasses, and plenty of grain, to localities affording neither, in quantities equal to the demands to be made upon them.

With this brief preface we will give the quotation alluded to above. Sir James Gray said:

"I take blame to myself for having endeavored to introduce with considerable tenacity, the short-horned breed of cattle, which I am now thoroughly convinced is not so well adapted to thrive in the climate of this part of the country. But having now taken the *Galloway* breed, as decidedly the best and most profitable, it has been my earnest endeavor to obtain from Galloway the best breed of cattle, in order to introduce them among the tenants on my farm."

The *Galloways*, it will be recollected, are the polled or hornless cattle of Scotland, and derive their name from a place so called in that country. It will also be recollected that the improvement effected by Mr. Chas. Collings in his celebrated Short-horns, arose from a cross with a Galloway cow.

Where there are ample clover-fields, luxuriant natural pastures, and plenty of roots and grain for spring, summer, autumn and winter feed, there can be no question of the superior adaptation of the improved short-horn Durhams; but wherever *short-commons* is to be the fare, it appears to us to be inexpedient to attempt, on an extended scale, to accommodate a breed requiring such generous treatment and care, to diet so ill suited to their wants. For milk, butter and beef, early maturity and great size, when sustained by the requisites to which we have alluded, there is not, in our opinion, any breed which can compare with the Durham, but superior as they are, and, under a favorable concurrence of circumstances, ever will be, that superiority can alone be maintained on luxuriant soils where plenty abounds.

CORN-STALK CUTTER—The Albany Cultivator gives a description of an instrument under the above cognomen, which we think will be much in demand the coming season, as we have reason to believe that a very considerable quantity of corn will be grown broad-cast for fodder.—We have sown some for the supply of milch-cattle, and we would advise our friends generally to make the trial; our best conducted dairies in this vicinity have found their advantage in securing this provender for their stock. The following is the description given by the Cultivator of the implement above alluded to:

"It is simply a handle, nearly similar in form and size to an axe helve, to which is attached by three or four rivets a thin plate of steel, about 4 inches broad and 9 inches long. Nothing better can be had for the purpose than a piece of broken hand saw blade. No *blow* is given; but owing to the construction of the instrument, and slightly bending the stalks, the cutting is effected almost without effort. The bevel must be altogether on the upper side of the cutter; and the cutter should *not* stand at right angles with the handle. A *sliding* cut is the easiest with all edge tools.

"When the cutter is rivetted to the handle, the handle should be crooked; or which answers the same purpose, sink the cutting edge deeper into the handle; this inclines the edge *inwards*, which, together with having the bevel, and grinding, always on the *upper* side, effectually prevents the edge from slipping up the stalk."

DIBBELL'S SCARIFIER—The British American Cultivator, for May, contains a drawing of an implement bearing this name, which is said to be able with four horses to break up 8 acres of ground in a day. The body of the Scarifier has 9 tines, or teeth, crooked in form, inclining to the front, attached to it in two rows—these tines work 8¼ inches apart, and cover a surface of 6 ft. 2 inches—

the body has connected with it three wheels; the depth to which the ground is scarified is regulated by levers, connected with the gearing. The wheels are made to go higher, or lower, as may be required, by shifting the coupling irons. With respect to the merit of this implement we are not prepared to express an opinion; Its description, however, states it to be "much more effective for spring crops on stony lands than ploughing, as it occasions less treading by the horses, produces more mould, and allows the moisture to be more advantageously retained."

Making Manure.

Washington City, May 8th, 1842.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Dear Sir: I wish your advice on the following questions, as I am a young farmer.

I last fall hauled into my cow-yard a large quantity of leaves and mould from the woods and covered the yard about 12 or 14 inches deep with it, and the consequence was that I had a large quantity of fine manure, when it was mixed with the cleanings from the cow and horse stables, and I have reserved a portion of it for my late potatoes, and I shall see whether there will be any difference with the potatoes, as a part of my crop I shall plant with all stable manure. I do this to try the experiment. I have made by the collection of the mould, &c. about two hundred loads of first rate manure. Now for the question. As I wish to repeat the filling of my barn-yard, would you advise me to fill the yard again immediately? or would the sun have an injurious effect upon it through the summer?

I thought that, by filling the yard again and keeping the cattle on it at night, I would be able by the fall from the urine of the cattle, and the droppings and the cleanings from the horse stable, and mixing and stirring occasionally that it would be fit to take from the yard in the fall, and if not used it could be thrown into a heap and covered by soil, and by adding a small portion of lime with it, would then by spring be in fine order for use; and I would then refill the yard again in the fall, as I have an abundance of the materials convenient.

Your opinion on the above will be thankfully received —if it would be convenient I wish you would answer the enquiry in the next number of the American Farmer.

Yours,

C. W. L.

Answer—We highly approve of our correspondent's views with regard to filling his barn-yard with mould, earth and leaves from the woods, and do not think that if properly managed the sun will exercise any very injurious effects upon the manure while in a course of preparation.

Our advice as to its management is this—We would cover the entire bottom of the yard about a foot deep, with the materials he proposes, taking pains to have the outer edges a few inches the highest, so as to prevent the washing away of the urine of the cattle, which by the bye is among the most valuable portion of their daily deposites. Whenever the accumulations from the cattle or horse stable were a few inshes thick, we would strew thereon a small quantity of plaster, and on the top of that throw on five or six inches more of mould. Should the weather be dry, the stirrings spoken of by our correspondent might be necessary to prevent fermentation, or fire fanging, if the proportion of long horse manure should be great. The necessity of this might, however, be obviated by periodical coverings, through the season, of mould from the woods. While such layers of virgin earth would imbibe the rich liquid stalings of the cattle, and thus become as valuable fertilizing material as the *droppings* of the cattle, they would by excluding the hot air prevent premature decomposition, and thus preserve the mass from injury or loss.

His plan of removing the mass in the fall, we consider highly judicious, and would recommend, when forming it into *heaps*, that *lime* be spread over every layer of 6 inches in depth, at the rate of about two bushels to each cart load of the composted manure.

The heaps, when covered with soil, should be made conical, so as to turn off water. In spring, before being hauled out, the whole mass should be shoveled over so as to mix the several bodies of soil, manure and lime thoroughly together. In this way our correspondent will find that his compost will be fully as rich and fertilizing, if not more so than cow or horse dung alone.

With regard to the *strewing of Plaster*, we would recommend, that the cow-yard twice a week during spring and summer, should have the benefit of it, as thereby the escape and consequent loss of the ammonia would be prevented.

The praiseworthy zeal of our correspondent make us feel an interest in his behalf, and while we wish him all possible success, we take occasion to hope that his *neighbors* will profit by the noble example he is about to hold up for their emulation.

Agricultural Society of the United States.

At the annual meeting of the Society, held this day, 5th May, 1842, at the Patent Office, in the city of Washington, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.

Hon. James M. Garnett, *Virginia, President.*
J. F. Callan, D. C. *Recording Secretary*
Oliver Whittlesey, *Ohio, Corresp'g Secretary.*
Edward Dyer, *Treasurer.*

Board of Control—Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, D.C.; Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Ohio; John A. Smith, D. C.; John S. Skinner, D. C.; Wm. J. Stone, D. C.

Vice Presidents—*Maine*, Hon. George Evans; *New Hampshire*, Hon. Isaac Hill; *Massachusetts*, B. V. French; *Connecticut*, Dr. Eli Ives; *Rhode Island*, Gov. Fenner; *Vermont*, Wm. Jarvis; *New York*, J. B. Nott; *N. Jersey*, E. S. Green; *Pennsylvania*, Hon. G. M. Keim; *Delaware*, Dr. J. W. Thompson; *Maryland*, Thos. Emory; *Virginia*, E. Ruffin; *North Carolina*, Hon. E. Deberry; *South Carolina*, Wade Hampton; *Georgia*, Hon. Wilson Lumpkin; *Alabama*, Hon. Dixon H. Lewis; *Louisiana*, Hon. Alex. Mauton; *Arkansas*, Hon. A. Yell; *Tennessee*, F. H. Gordon; *Mississippi*, Hon. R. J. Walker; *Kentucky*, Chilton Allen; *Missouri*, Hon. L. F. Linn; *Illinois*, Tho. L. Hinde; *Indiana*, Solon Robinson; *Michigan*, Hon. J. C. Crary; *Ohio*, Hon. John Hastings; *District of Columbia*, Amos Kendall; *Florida*, Hon. C. F. Mercer; *Iowa*, Timothy Davis; *Wisconsin*, Henry Dodge.

☞The Vice Presidents of Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware, are, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Control.

J. F. Callan, Rec. Sec.

Tobacco Plants.—We stated last week that Tobacco Plants were scarce, owing to the ravages of the fly. Since that article was penned we have conversed with a number of our largest Planters, from all sections of the country, and they concur in the belief that but few persons can plant any thing like their usual quantity. Indeed, we have it from the very best authority, that many, believing it will be impossible to procure plants in time, have planted Corn in a large portion of the land originally intended for Tobacco.

This statement is no exaggeration.—And if there be as complete a failure of Plants in other Tobacco growing counties, as in ours, we hazard nothing in the prediction that there will be far less than half a crop made this year. —*Marlbro Gazette.*

The Tariff.—We have received the report from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to a revision of the tariff.

Accompanying the report is a bill to carry into effect its recommendations. The rates of duties proposed is generally high, but appear to be judiciously graduated. On sugar it is proposed to lay a duty of three cents per pound, on coffee from Europe three cents, from other places two cents per lb; on black teas ten cents, and on green teas fifteen cents per lb. when from China; from other places sixteen and a half cents per lb; on woollen cloths and cassimeres forty per cent; cotton manufactures twenty-five per cent; and no cotton goods shall be valued below twenty-five cents per square yard.

The National Intelligencer says:—Observing, from the current of newspaper reports and discussions, that a serious doubt appears to be entertained of the intention or disposition of Congress to pass a Tariff Bill of any sort at this session, we think it right to state it as our impression, from some knowledge of the views of individuals, that Congress is fully aware of the necessity of enacting a Tariff for revenue that shall be adequate to all proper and usual wants of the Government, and will not shrink from the discharge of the duty which that necessity devolves upon it. An effective Tariff will be established, we have no doubt, before this session closes.

Fashion and Boston.

New York, Tuesday, P. M.—The great race between Boston and Fashion came off this afternoon—there was an immense assemblage of people there. Bets were offered and taken until the last moment, at small odds on Boston, who was generally the favorite. He was mounted by Gil Patrick, and Fashion by Joe Laird, the son of her trainer.

Boston being nine years old, carried 126 lbs. while the mare's appropriate weight being but 5, was only 111, making a difference of 15 pounds, which within 3, was the same allowed Henry in the race with Eclipse. This is supposed to have allowed Fashion about 80 rods advantage in each heat, on account of her lack of years.

The exciting moment for the start having arrived at last, the horses took the ground, while the immense concourse were breathless with anxiety. Boston having won the inside. they came up evenly, and went off at the signal like the arrow from the bow.—The heat closely contested on every inch of ground, but was won by Fashion in 7m. 35 seconds. The start was even, and he passed her on the third mile. She passed him at the first gate on the path, and kept her lead, beating the heat by 50 yards exactly.

Second Heat.—After a lapse of 30 minutes the bugle sounded, and the horses were called for a second heat. The signal being given, away they dashed, and after a spirited contest the heat was won by Fashion, who although behind him about his length the three first miles, passed him at the gate on the first quarter of the last, and won the heat by a length in clear. Time 7m. 32½ seconds. The three first miles were run in about 1m. 53s. each mile, and the last in 1m. 55s.

Another Chance.—The editor of the New York Spirit of the Times is authorized by Mr. Long to state that he will run Boston against Fashion for 20,000 dollars, 5,000 forfeit, four mile heats, at any time to be agreed upon by the parties between the 25th of September and 25th of October next.

Senator Barrow, of Louisiana, J. M. Botts, of the House of Representatives, from Virginia, and Hamilton Wilkes, Esq. of New York, were the judges in the late race on Long Island.

A Luminous Bottle.—A luminous bottle may be prepared which will give sufficient light to admit of the hour being told on the dial of a watch. The process is as follows:

A phial of clear white glass, of a long form must be chosen, and some fine olive oil heated to ebullition in another vessel, a piece of phosphorous of the size of a pea, must be put into the phial, and the boiling oil carefully poured over it till the phial is one third filled. The phial must then be carefully corked, and when it is to be used it must be unstopped, to admit the external air, and then closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and will give as much light as a dull ordinary lamp. Each time the light disappears, on removing the stopper it will instantly reappear. In cold weather the bottle must be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed. A phial prepared in this way may be used every night for six months with success.

Warbles in Cattle.—Warbles or grub in the back of cattle, come from the egg of the gad fly, which is deposited there in July or August.—Some suppose they injure cattle—all know they impair the value of the hide.

Mr. Lawrence in his Farmer's and Grazier's Complete Guide recommends this method of cure.

Yellow Basillian ointment,	4 oz.
Spirits of turpentine,	1 "
Oil of vitriol,	1-2 dr.

Mix the ointment and turpentine together, then add a little at a time of the vitriol, keeping it well stirred till it is well incorporated, then apply it.—*Boston Cultivator.*

The Colic in Horses.

Causes.—The colic is sometimes occasioned by perspiration being suddenly checked from imprudent exposure to wet or cold, or drinking a large quantity of cold water when the body is heated by exercise, or it may be produced by eating too much immediately after fatigue, or by bad hay, new corn, or whatever is new or prone to foment; and sometimes it may originate in weak and delicate animals, from the fomentation and confinement of air in the intestines.

Symptoms.—This disease is generally manifested by the horse's suddenly lying down and rising again and sometimes striking his belly with his hind feet; he stamps with his fore feet; and refuses every kind of food. When the gripes are violent, he throws up his body in convulsive motions, his eyes are turned up, and his limbs are stretched out as if dying; he falls into profuse sweats, succeeded by cold shivering fits; strives to stale; turns his head frequently towards his flanks; rolls over, and often turns on his back.

When the pulse becomes small and feeble, the horse frequently lying on his back, and voiding small portions of dung like ginger-bread nuts, his back bone elevated, and his legs and ears cold, it is a certain indication that inflammation has taken place. When a mortification advances, the animal appears free from pain and easier, which is a sure prelude to death.

Cure.—In all cases of the colic, clysters should be administered with as little delay as possible. And repeated every half hour until the disorder be removed or considerably relieved. Previous to introducing the clyster-pipe, the hardened dung in the rectum should as before stated, be cleared away.

Mr. White recommends to give, as soon as the disorder is observed, the following draught:

Bslsam of Capivi, - - - -	1 ounce,
Oil of Juniper, - - - -	2 drachems,
Simple mint-water, - - - -	1 ounce,

To be mixed in one dose. Or the following;—Venice turpentine, one ounce, mixed with the yolk of an egg; adding, gradually, peppermint-water, one pint; also spirit of nitrous ether, half an ounce for one dose.

A clyster also should be injected, consisting of 6 quarts of water gruel, or warm water, and eight ounces of common salt.

If the disease has continued for several hours, and the pain appears to be excessive, with a quick pulse, it will be proper to bleed to three quarts, or sometimes more to prevent inflammation and remove the spasmodic contraction of the intestines.—The draught and clyster should also be repeated, and the belly be rubbed for a length of time with mustard embrocation. If the disease be exceeding violent and resists these remedies, which will very rarely occur, a pint of castor oil, with an ounce and a half of tincture of opium may be given. The horse must be rubbed perfectly dry, and well clothed: and his stand filled with clean litter for a considerable height.—*Lawson's Modern Farriery.*

New Compost Manure.—A discovery, which it is said will prove of the first importance to the agricultural community, of a new mode of manufacturing compost manure, has recently been made by Mr. Daniell, in the neighborhood of Bristol, England. The discovery seems to have excited great attention in that quarter, and the Bristol Agricultural Association seemed determined to give it a fair trial. It is said that the inventor has secured to himself the benefit of his discovery not only in England, but in France, America, Belgium, Prussia and other parts of the world. The materials used in the manufacture of this manure are described as being five in number, viz. wood, bituminous matter, soda, quicklime and sulphur, and he thus describes the materials and mode of manufacture:

1. Wood of every description. Ligneous matter is reduced to powder by mechanical means, and forms the basis of the manure.

2. Bituminous matter of every kind is used either in a powdered state, or rendered soluble by caustic alkalies, and is then applied in various ways, to saturate thoroughly the powdered wood.

3. Soda and quicklime are both put in requisition in forming the composition.

4. Sulphur also forms an ingredient to a small extent in the composition.

Such are the substances which have been compounded for the production of results, which have attracted a large portion of public attention in England, and which it is said, should subsequent experience produce results in any way commensurate with those which have attended a four years' trial by the discovery, on exceedingly elevated and poor land in the neighborhood of the city of Bath, cannot fail to produce the most extraordinary improvements in agriculture.—*Boston Journal.*

Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, has been used for a long time, for the purpose of fertilizing grounds. How Plaster of Paris acts beneficially upon the soil, has been involved in much doubt. The action of lime, it is an alkaline earth, not blended with an acid, is more readily understood. One thing however we know, and that is, that plaster does act most beneficially upon certain soils. The Plaster of Paris is a compound of sulphuric acid or oil of vitrol and lime. Its chemical name is therefore 'the sulphate of lime.' *Ingenhouss*, a chemist of great distinction, proposed to dilute sulphuric acid as a means of increasing the fertility of soils. When this acid is sprinkled on calcareous soils, Plaster of Paris (sulphate of lime) is immediately formed, which of course prevents the necessity of manuring the soils with the material. 100 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid diluted with 800 or 1000 parts of water is equavalent to 176 parts of Plaster of Paris.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The Tomato.—The celebrity of this plant has been astonishing. A few years since, prejudice reviled at its excellences with its most vindictive tauntings. Now, it is an article of so general popularity, scarcely a garden, or an apology for one, is to be found where it is not cultivated, and almost every voice is loud in proclaiming its excellences. The tomato has three kinds of varieties, to wit: the common, the egg, and the golden drop. We prefer the two last kinds for culture, as they are firmer, or more solid in their texture and more delicate in their flavor. The tomato should be started in a hot bed, or in boxes in the house in March. Then, by care, large thrifty plants will be ready for putting out as soon as the season of frost is passed. They do not require a rich soil, this causes them to run too much to vine, but rather an excitement to push forward to perfection. We know of no more sure effective to produce this, than to put say half or a third of a common shovel full of hen or pigeons' dung in the hill. It is admirably calculated for peppers or for tomatoes.

After the early frost had killed the vines last fall, a friend of ours, of close observation and exact calculation, experimented feeding the tomatoes that remained to her cow. They were readily eaten, and the quantity of milk was increased. This certainly adds another to the thousand and one uses to which they have been applied. W. B.

New Genesee Farmer.

New Mode of Grafting.—Mr. Downing of Newburg, has lately practiced with success a new mode of grafting, the object being to test the quality of fruits raised from seeds in a shorter period than would be possible by permitting such seedlings to stand till their natural time of bearing. The method is, to put the top of a shoot from a seeding tree, or a new variety, when it is desirable to procure a specimen of the fruit immediately, upon the top of a thrifty shoot of middling aged fruit bearing tree: the process being simply to take thrifty shoots of about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and cut in a slanting manner clear through so as to detach about four inches of the top from the rest, making the line of the angle about an inch—the stock being cut in the same manner. The backs are then to be carefully united, and bound up with yarn, covering the whole with grafting wax to exclude the air. By this mode fruit may be obtained in a short period so as to test its value at an early day—the operation being simple with scarcely a fear of failure.—*Boston Mail.*

Handsome Wheat.—We have before us a sample of wheat raised upon the farm of Hon. Hiram Norton, of Lockport, (Illinois.) It is what is termed the Red Chaff Ball Wheat. A load of it was weighed and averaged sixty-four and a quarter pounds to the bushel. It is said by all who have seen it to be superior to any wheat which has yet been brought to market.—*Chicago American.*

Worms in Wheat Straw.—We have received a package from N. T. True, Esq. Preceptor of Monmoth Academy, containing the joints of some wheat straw raised in that town, that are full of little worms. They have lived there all winter and are now alive, and appear in good plight. Are these the larvæ of the genuine Hessian fly? or are they some other enemy to the wheat crop? We shall put them in a situation to go through the usual transformations, and try to ascertain what they are.—*Maine Farmer.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

From Beecher's Treatise on Domestic Economy.

To Wash Woollen Yarn.—Wash in hot water, putting a teacupful of lye to half a pail of water, and no soap. Rinse till the water comes off clear.

To Wash Black Worsted or Woollen Hose.—If new, soak all night; then wash in hot suds with beef's gall, a tablespoonful to half a pail of water. Rinse till no color comes out. Then stretch on stocking frames, or iron them when damp on the wrong side.

To Wash Painted Muslins.—Wash in one or two portions of lukewarm suds, made with white soap. Rinse twice in cold water, putting in the last rinsing-water a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol or pyroligneous acid. Stiffen with rice-water, made by boiling a pint and a half of soft water, and strained. Stretch and dry in the shade, wrong side out. Then sprinkle and roll one hour before ironing.

To cleanse Gentlemen's Cloth Coats and Pantaloons.—The writer has tried and seen others try, the following method with remarkable success, on all sorts of broadcloth articles of dress. Take one beef's gall, half a pound of salæratus, and four gallons of warm water. With a clothes-brush dipped in this mixture, scour the article, laying it on a table for the purpose. The collar of a coat and the grease spots (previously marked by a stitch or two of white thread) must be brushed with this mixture repeatedly. After this, take the article and rinse it up and down in the mixture. Then rinse it up and down in the same way in soft cold water. Then without any wringing or pressing, hang it up to drain and dry. When dry, dampen with a sponge, and iron on the wrong side, or else spread something between the cloth and iron, ironing till perfectly dry. It is best to rip out pockets and linings, if the articles are worth the trouble. Also brush the article before washing. It is often best to iron no part but the skirt, and press the lappels and cuffs.

Another Mode of washing Broadcloths.—Shake and brush the article. Rip out pockets and linings. Wash in two portions of strong suds, putting a teacupful of lye in the first. Do not wring, but roll them tight, and press the water out. When entirely dry, sprinkle them, and let them lie all night. Iron on the wrong side, or with an intervening cloth, *till perfectly dry.* For light woollens white soap must be used. Iron on the right side with an intervening cloth.

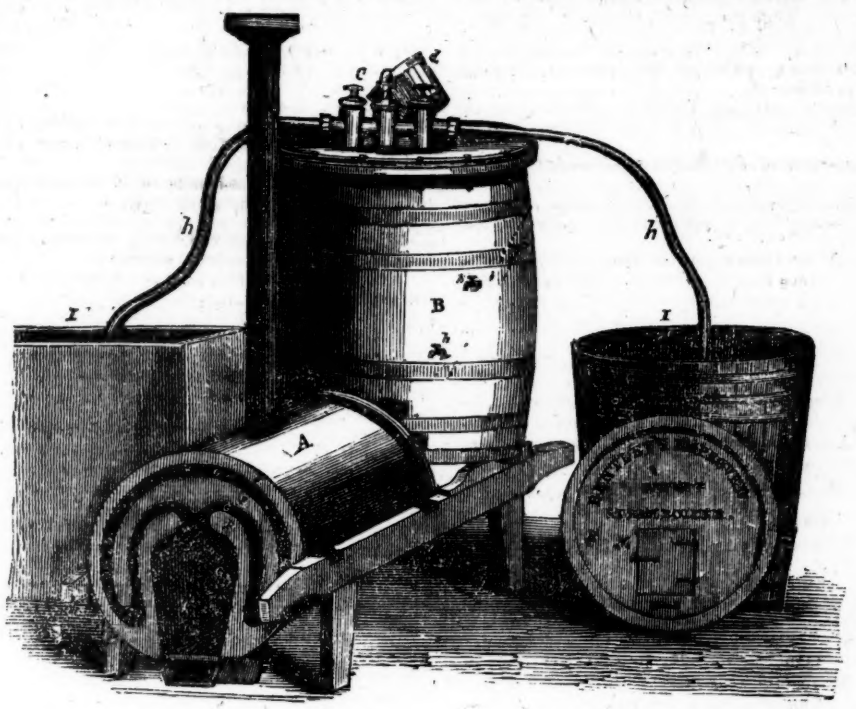
To wash Merinoes, Bombazines and Challies.—Take out all gathers and plaits. Free the article from dust. Make a suds of warm (not hot) water and white soap, adding a spoonful of ox-gall. Then wash in a weaker suds, adding for dark things a handful of salt, and for light things a teaspoonful of oil of vitrol. Do not wring, but fold and press the water out on a table, catching it in a tub beneath. When nearly dry, roll in a damp towel and let it lie an hour. Iron on the wrong side. Do not let them remain damp very long. For black bombazines, put in lye instead of ox-gall.

Cure for Toothache.—Mix alum and common salt in equal quantities, finely pulverized. Then wet some cotton, large enough to fill the cavity, which cover with the salt and alum and apply it. We have the authority of those who have tested it, to say it will prove a perfect remedy.—*Union Agriculturist.*

Cure for Warts.—In our paper of January 8th we published a receipt for curing warts. Mr. H. M. Sanborn, of Brookline, called on us the other day to say that he had cured all the warts on the hands of his son, by the use of the means therein recommended. That is, he scraped a *carrot* and salted the scrapings for a poultice, which he bound on the boy's hands on his retiring to rest. This was several nights repeated.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Virginia Bank Notes—The notes of the Wheeling Banks are selling at 15 per cent discount and the paper of all the other Virginia Banks at 8¼ per cent discount. Rail Road orders are a fraction better and the brokers are now buying at 68a68¼ per cent discount.

BENTLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILER.



A. Boiler. B. Iron bound wood cask, used as steam generator. C. Steam cock and safety valve. E. Cast iron head, to cover front of boiler, to be removed at pleasure, for cleaning smoke spaces. F F F. Water spaces.—G G G. Fire and smoke spaces. H H on wood cask, Guage Cocks. H H right and left of wood cask, Pipes for conveying steam into cistern, or vats. J J. Cisterns for Boiling or steaming.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

To D. L. Pickard, Esq.—Dear Sir—Having made a careful experiment with your boiler in comparison with one of a different construction, both used for the same purpose, I have no hesitation in saying that it surpasses every boiler I have either seen or heard of for its economy in time and fuel. And I take pleasure in recommending it to all persons who are daily using twenty-five gallons of water or upwards—they will save at least two thirds in fuel and one half time. ISAAC DENSON, Superintendent,
of Balto. City and County Alms House.

August 28th 1841.

The undersigned, the assignee of the newly invented "Patent Convoluted Steam Boiler," solicits the attention of the public generally, but more particularly of the farmers throughout the Southern countries, to the advantages of this invention. By means of a small boiler, measuring about 2½ feet in length and 1½ feet in breadth, three or four hundred gallons of water may be kept at the boiling point for two hours with scarcely four cubic feet of wood. The room saved is about four-fifths—the size of the patent boile being hardly one-fifth the bulk of ordimary steam boilers—the exr pense saved has been calculated to be about five-sixths of the usual cost of fuel. Already has this invention been introduced into some of our public institutions, where its advantages have been fully tested and found to exceed the most sanguine expectations, as will be seen by the testimonials annexed. To farmers and producers this boiler is inestimable in furnishing a cheap and expeditious mode of steaming provender for cattle.

Mr. D. L. Pickard: I take pleasure in stating that your Boiler has given great satisfaction. By way of experiment, I boiled two hundred gallons of cold water in forty minutes—using only two small sticks of pine wood of 30 lbs. weight. Compared with the use of kettles of ordinary construction, this is a saving of three fourths in fuel and four sixths in time.

J. PASQUAY, Leather Dresser.*

The undersigned has for some months been using one of D. L. Pickard's convoluted Boilers in his Morocco Factory, and for the saving of time and fuel it excels every thing of the kind he has seen in operation. From a general calculation he is satisfied, that it saves more than two thirds of the fuel. He has boiled two hundred gallons of water in forty minutes with two small sticks of pine wood, and with four sticks of wood, kept four hogsheads of water boiling during six hours.

A. V. COZINE, Morocco Dresser,*
Pearl street, near Lexington.
Baltimore, August 21, 1841.

Maryland Penitentiary.—Having purchased, for the use of this Institution one of D. L. Pickard's patent convoluted Steam Generators, and having used the same during the space of four months in cooking for several hundred prisoners, I find it admirably suited to this purpose. The Boiler now in use is 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, taking the place of five iron kettles, yet steams meats and vegetables and does all other boiling incident to the process of cooking in a better manner than by any other plan of which I have any knowledge, and at a much less cost of fuel. In the use of the iron kettles set in brick in the ordinary way, the consumption of wood was more than one half cord per day, but with the present arrangement, the consumption is only one twelfth of a cord in the same time, and cooking done more perfectly. WILLIAM HOULTON, Warden.†

Baltimore, July 19, 1841.

I fully concur in the statement above.
LINDSEY STURGEON, Ass't
The Meadows, Balt. Co. Jan. 14, 1941.

"As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel, and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides aitending to my "piggery" containing upwards of 32 store pigs and two "breeders" steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from fifty to one hundred bushels of cut corn stalks, for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i. e. cut corn stalks contains fifty bushels, (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place; a friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully, ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.*

☞ Those marked thus * have size No. 4, in use. Thus † use No. 5.

PRICES.

No. 1, for Boiling only,		$20	For Boiling and Steaming,		$30
2,	do	30	do	do	40
3,	do	45	do	do	55
4,	do	65	do	do	75
5,	do	85	do	do	100

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—The supplies of Live Hogs at market during the week have been about equal to the demand. The sales have ranged at from $4,75 to $5 per 100 lbs.

Cotton.—The only sale reported is a small sale of Florida at 8¼ cts.

Molasses.—At auction on Tuesday 80 hhds Porto Rico were sold at 22¼ cts. and 10 tierces ditto at 23 cts. Sales of New Orleans, by private contract, at 20 cents for bbls. There is none now in first hands. Hhds. would probably command 21 cts. if here. We note sales of New Orleans Sugar House, in bbls. at 28a30.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday, the cargo of brig Orleans from P Rico, consisting of 290 hds was offered, and only 30 hhds. sold at $4,40a$5. On Wednesday, at auction. 222 hhds. cargo of brig Commerce from Porto Rico, were sold at $4,80 a$6,05.—We note sales by private contract of 200 hhds. New Orleans at $3,50a$4,25.

Tobacco.—The receipts still continue quite large. There has been a very good demand throughout the week for all descriptions of Maryland Tobacco, except the inferior sorts which are measurably neglected, and the sales comprise nearly the whole of the receipts, leaving but little accumulation of stocks in the hands of the agents. Former prices are well sustained, viz. inferior and common Maryland at $2,50a$3,50 middling to good $4a$6,50; and good $7a$8; and fine $8a$12. There is some demand for Ohio, particularly for the good and fine qualities, and sales to a moderate extent have been made at quotations, viz common to middling $3,50a$4,50; good $5a$6; fine red and wrappery $6,50a$10; fine yellow $7,50a$10; and extra wrappery $11a$13. The inspections of the week comprise 1409 hhds. Maryland; 124 hhds. Ohio; 95 hhds. Kentucky; and 7 hhds. Virginia—total 1635 hhds.

Cattle.—There is no change in the price of Beef cattle, and supplies continue fair. The offerings at the drove yards this morning amounted to 210 head, of which 83 were driven north and the balance sold at prices ranging from $5,25 to $6,50 per 100 lbs. as in quality.

Flour.—We continue to quote Howard street Flour at $5,-75 for good standard brands, with only limited transactions. The receipt price is $5,62½.

No sales of City Mills Flour. Holders generally ask $6a-$6,12½.

A sale of 400 bbls. of Susquehanna Flour to-day at $5,75 per bbl. cash.

Grain.—Limited sales of good to prime Md. reds at $1,25 a$1,30. There is rather less demand for Pennsylvania Wheat. We note sales of four cargoes of prime red this morning at $1,34a$1,35, and $1,36. Sales of Md. white Wheat, suitable for family flour, at $1,40a$1,45. A sale to-day of 700 bushels Md. Rye at 76 cts. Sales of Corn to day at 53a56 cts. for both white and yellow. A lot of Pennsylvania yellow was sold at 58 cts. A sale of Pennsylvania Oats to day at 44 cts. We quote Md. Oats at 41a42 cts.

Provisions.—We are without transactions to report, and quote as last week, viz. Mess Pork at $8; No. 1 at $7a7.50. Prime at $6,50; Mess Beef at $9,50; No. 1 at $6,50, and Prime at $4,50. Western assorted Bacon is held at 3¼a4 cents; Hams at 5a8 cts; Sides at 3¾a4 cents, and Shoulders at 3a3¼ cents. Holders of No. 1 Western Lard are firm at 6¼ cents, but there are no sales to report.

JAS. MURRAY, *Millwright, Pattern Maker & Machinist*, York, near Light st. Baltimore, having good workmen, is prepared to execute orders in the above branches at the shortest notice—and warrants all mills planned and erected by him to operate well. Also manufactures a great variety of small mills for hand or horse power.

Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels per hour, made to suit any power, price from $15 to 75
Corn Crushers, grinding from 6 to 12 bush. per hour with one horse to two horse power, a superior article, price 35 to 40
Portable and stationary Horse Powers, price from 75 to 150
Turning Lathes, single and double, price from 15 to 75
Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention. may 14 1y

DAVENPORT'S PATENT HORSE POWER, THRASHING AND WINNOWING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform farmers and others interested in Agricultural pursuits, that he has purchased the sole right for the use, manufacture, and vending the said machines for the States of Maryland and Virginia. The thrasher and cleaner are so constructed that it requires no more time or labor in preparing the Grain for market, than ordinary machines do in thrashing only, and but little if any more than it would to cart and stack the same, 250 bushels of wheat or 400 bushels of oats may be done per day, with much ease. Those machines are portable and may be easily transported by one pair of horses, and to be used in the field or barn.

They may truly be said to be *Labour saving Machines*, four horses being abundantly able to do the work by the week or month with much ease. It is confidently believed they are vastly superior in their model to any other now in use.

Certificates from hundreds of the most extensive and respectable farmers in Pennsylvania and Maryland can be obtained, testifying to their superior excellence, not only to the manner of thrashing and cleaning the Grain, but also for their adaption for service, being very simple in their construction, and not liable to break of get out of order.

It is however, quite unnecessary to say much in regard to their utility, further, than to call public attention to them, as it is presumed every farmer will want to satisfy himself by seeing them in their operations.

The subscriber intends shortly to commence the manufacture of them and will send them to different parts of the State to be put in operation when those interested may have an opportunity of judging for themselves. J, CROSBY, Proprietor,
41 South Charles street, Baltimore.

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase the right of counties for said machine or machines will please apply as above.
oc 27 2m

"PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILER."

The subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for Patent Steam Boilers at the shortest notice, and flatters himself that the certificates which he is enabled to present from the persons who have already tested the value and saving of this invention, will induce farmers and others to make early application for so useful and economical an invention.

Place of manufacture, M'Causland's old Brewery, Holliday st between Pleasant and Saratoga sts.
C. W. BENTLEY.

BERKSHIRE PIGS—DEVON CATTLE.

For sale by JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
mh 9. Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

AMERICAN FARMER;

And Spirit of the Agricultural Journals of the day.

The "American Farmer," as its title imports, is a work wholly devoted to the cause of agriculture, and embraces within the range of its discussions every thing connected with the business of the farmer and planter, particularly of the Middle, Southern and Western States. Its pages are ever open to correspondents upon all the various topics of enlightened husbandry, and it shall be, as it ever has been, the business of its editor to elicit communications from the practical and scientific, and to cull from European authors as well as native journals, whatever he may deem of interest to the reader.

As the oldest agricultural periodical in the country—the pioneer in the great work of improvement—(now about commencing its 24th year of existence)—its *Proprietor* may, without arrogance call upon planters, farmers and others, throughout the country, to use their influence to extend the field of its usefulness, and while he makes this appeal he pledges himself to exertion on his part, to render it worthy of their fostering care and support.

In addition to the various matters of interest in the management of the farm and plantation, which are weekly to be found in its columns, the prices current of the staple productions in the principal markets on the sea-board, are given in each number, and an advertising page containing notices and descriptions of the various agricultural machinery and implements manufactured and sold in this city—as also of other matters of general interest to the agriculturist.

The next volume commences the latter end of this month, May.

☞TERMS—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday—each number contains 8 super royal 8vo pages, and is printed on a fine white paper—price $2.50 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within six months—5 copies for $10—Any one obtaining 5 subscribers, and remitting $10, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

☞All letters by mail to be post paid, addressed to

SAMUEL SANDS,

Pub. American Farmer, cor. Baltimore & North sts. Baltimore, Md.

HARVEST TOOLS.

IN STORE—Waldron & Griffin Grass SCYTHES, and superior Scythe Sneaths; 2 & 3 prong'd fine Hay Forks; Boye do.; superior Pennsylvania made wooden Hay Forks; New England made Hay Rakes, treble bowed; superior made grain Cradles, with Waldron blades, the fingers adjusted by screws, several superior Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, the latter of various make, prices from $35 to $100 independent of the power; a few Wheat Fans (small size,) also one very large size horizontal wheat Fan, a prime article; Corn Shellers, made with upright and stopping stands, both made in the very best manner; 120 Corn Cultivators, the hoes are of wrought iron and well steeled; also, Tobacco Cultivators; a great variety of Cultivating Ploughs with wrought and cast shares—Likewise an extensive assortment of plough Castings at wholesale and retail. The stock of cylindrical Straw Cutters on hand is large, embracing all sizes of both iron and wood frames. The usual stock of other implements is large and too numerous to mention. All repairs done at short notice.

J. S. EASTMAN,
may 18 36 West Pratt st.

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

GRAIN CRADLES, made with wood and iron braces, and finished in superior style.
GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES, warranted best quality.
HAND AND HORSE RAKES, several of the most approved sorts
SICKLES, WHETSTONES, &c.
GRASS SCYTHES, with hangings complete.
CULTIVATORS, for Corn and Tobacco, made to expand and stationary
CORN HARROWS of all sorts
KNOWLES' Patent Grain and Grass Cutting Machine, which is probably the best machine of the kind in this country.
HORSE POWERS, 2 sizes, for 2 or 4 horses, made very durable and on the most simple principles
THRESHING MACHINES, two most approved sorts.
WHEAT FANS, combining Rice's and Myers' improvements, construction very simple, and performance rapid and perfect.
PLOUGHS, 25 sorts, including all the preferred sorts.
VEGETABLE CUTTERS
MILLS, CRUSHARS
DRILL MACHINES
Cylindrical Straw Cutters
Churns, Corn Shellers
Garden and Field Seeds, a general assortment
FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. & CO.
mh 18 46 Light street.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

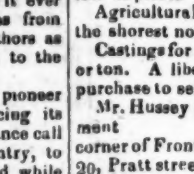
ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

REAPING MACHINES, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLERS, &c. WARRANTED.

The Reaping Machine stands alone, increasing in reputation from year to year, having its first cost in one large crop in the waste alone, while the attempts of others, to construct machines for a similar purpose, are well known to be total failures. Those who wish to procure Machines for the ensuing harvest, are requested to make early application to the subscriber, who has greatly improved them since last year. Corn and Cob Crushers, warranted superior to all others, also, Corn Shellers and Huskers constantly on hand at reduced prices.

fe 23 OBED HUSSEY.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER



The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment

R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

do 7 6m* WM. M. DOWNING.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeders, (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No 34 or 37, Vol. 2 of this paper.) Price at their piggery $20 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, $21 per pair.

All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address,

T. T. & E. GORSUCH.
Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md. mh 23

PROUTY & MEARS' $100 PREMIUM PLOUGH.

Received at the office of the American Farmer, two sizes of the above celebrated plough, to which was awarded the prize of $100 at the Massachusetts Fair. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine them. Orders received for them, as also for the Wiley and other ploughs, by m 30 SAML. SANDS.

MURRAY' SCORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers, can use them by hand power, with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse power can do more work, he believes, than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. Having made a new set of patterns, and put such improvements as may have suggested themselves for the benefit of the machine, he has been obliged to increase the price to $40, which includes an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build portable HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and best construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well tested that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels.

☞Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. SAML. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber,

WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory,
fe 2 Baltimore county.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber has for sale, genuine Berkshire Pigs of the celebrated stock of C. N. Bement, Esq. of Albany, N. Y. at the very reduced price of *Ten Dollars* per pair. Apply to Robt. Sinclair, Jr. or the subscriber at Elkridge Landing.

RICHARD B. DORSEY.

Also a Berkshire Sow about 9 mos. old, and a sow 18 mos. old.
ap 20 4t*

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscribers, inventors and patentees of this most excellent machine, offer for sale the right to manufacture for any state or county in the U. States. That this machine will be adopted, and become in general use in the corn-growing districts of our country there can be no doubt, as it is satisfactorily ascertained that more than one-third of the value of the produce is lost by the waste of the cob, which being crushed and ground with the grain, is more valuable for stock than corn fed by itself, and we guarantee that our Crusher will do more and better work with the same power than any other machine of the kind now in use, and invite all manufacturers to a fair trial.

☞We have appointed Mr. SAMUEL SANDS the sole Agent for the sale of rights, who will give every necessary information to those desirous of purchasing. All letters must be post paid.

NOTICE—There are several machinists infringing upon our patent CORN and COB CRUSHERS—we therefore forbid all persons from making, vending or using Corn Crushers having a tube or tubes for holding the ears of corn while they are broken, except such as have rights.

JAS. & WM. MURRAY,
mh 2 Baltimore, Md.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U. MOTT
South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market,
Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $5; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to $25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.
GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $3.75.
HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchasedr. Col. C. N. BEMMNT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says.

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the ate mprovements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting "points of attachment" or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, "so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel $12,50

do	do	do	One barrel	20,00
do	do	do	One and a half	24,00
do	do	do	Two barrels	28,00
do	do	do	Three do	38,00
do	do	do	Four do	48,00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.
de 15 tf

SEED-STORE & AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

The subscriber has for sale at the old stand, No. 176 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, the most extensive assortment of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, to be found in the U. States. The assortment comprises all the standard varieties; also many new and choice kinds, crop of 1841, and warranted of the best quality.

ALSO,

PROUTY & MEARS' Centre Draught self sharpening PLOUGHS, the best and cheapest Ploughs to keep in repair now in use;

Also, PROUTY & MEARS' patent SUB-SOIL PLOUGH. This implement does the work to admiration, leaving the sub-soil in the best possible manner.

Also, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Vegetable Steamers, Cultivators, hill-side Ploughs, left hand Ploughs, and GARDEN TOOLS of all kinds—Agricultural BOOKS, &c. &c. for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, by

D. O. PROUTY,
No. 176 Market street, between 5th & 6th streets,
mh 15 2m Philadelphia